WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. III.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1822. [NO. 129.

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BY BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is *Three Dollars* per annum, payable half-yearly in advance

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth *gratis*.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. *** Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

☞ All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

Lands for Sale.

I OFFER for sale the plantation whereon I now live, containing 200 acres, of as good upland as any in the county, situated 3½ miles from Salisbury, and one mile from A. Long's Mill. There are on the plantation a good dwelling house, barn, and out houses; a good distillery, with two stills, and about 40 empty hogsheads will be sold with the distillery; also on the farm, a good meadow, and good apple and peach orchards. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and view the premises.

I also offer for sale another plantation, adjoining the above, containing about 200 acres, within three miles of Salisbury; which has on it a good dwelling house and barn, kitchen and smoke house; a good meadow, and apple and peach orchards. Any person wishing to purchase either of the plantations, will please apply to the subscriber, who will shew them, and give any information required.

Oct. 12, 1822.——'23 P. H. SWINK.

Lots for Sale.

THERE will be exposed to Public Sale at Clinton, Rowan county, situate in the fork of the north and south Yadkin, on the 4th day of November next, being the first Monday of the month, the remaining unsold lots in the town plan of said place; one of which contains a large new frame building, nearly finished. Likewise, the adjoining lands, upwards of two hundred acres, a great part of which consists of valuable low grounds, reserving the plan of the town, the width and direction of the road, to the scite of the bridge commenced on the north Yadkin, and to the bridge of the south Yadkin. The sale will continue from day to day, until the property is all disposed of; and a credit of one and two years given for the purchase money, with interest, the purchaser giving bond and security. Attention will be given, by

J. A. PEARSON,
JOHN CALLOWAY,
18wt'29 C. S. WOODS.

The sale of the above property is postponed to the 28th day of November, it being the last Thursday in the month—the sale to continue from day to day, until closed. *Oct.* 14.

Notice to Jailors.

RAN AWAY from my plantation, in Lancaster District, South-Carolina, on the 5th of Sept. a negro fellow by the name of *Peter*. He is about 22 or 23 years of age, six feet 2 or 3 inches high, of a slender make, thin visage, throws his head back and speaks with considerable consequence when conversing, has a sore on the bottom of his right foot, which is at present small, but the surrounding scar is larger than a dollar—the toes are useless—but he wears a shoe on that foot. I purchased Peter from Mr. John K. Vincent, who brought him from Orange county, N. C. near the Caswell line. In returning to that place, he will probably be lodged in some jail; and in that condition, I expect, will deny his name and owner. Any jailor who may have him in custody, will please direct a line to the subscriber, at Liberty Hill, Lancaster District, S. C.—for which satisfactory acknowledgements shall be rendered. JOHN GOOCH.

Oct. 1, 1822.——'21

Improved Cotton Gins.

THE subscribers take this method to inform the citizens of Rowan county, and counties adjacent, that they have commenced making *Cotton Saw Gins* on an improved plan. Those wishing to purchase Cotton Gins, by applying to us in Salisbury, a few doors north of the Court House, can be supplied as cheap as at any shop in this part of the state. All kinds of repairing done to Cotton Gins, at short notice, and on low terms. SAMUEL FRALY,
ALEX'R. FRALY.

Salisbury, Oct. 1, 1822.—3mt'33

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Sept. Term, 1822. Isaac Goodwin, and Polly his wife, *vs.* Daniel Davis and George Davis, executors of Uriah Davis, deceased ...Petition for distributive share, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that George Davis, one of the defendants in this case, resides without the limits of this state, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him, it is therefore *ordered*, that publication be made six weeks successively in the *Western Carolinian*, that unless the said George appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Buncombe, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, the petition of the petitioners will be heard exparte as to him, the matters and things therein contained taken as confessed, and decreed accordingly.

Attest, ROBT. HENY, *Clk.*
Pr. adv. $4. 6wt'32

Watch Repairing, etc.

JAMES B. HAMPTON respectfully informs the public, that he occupies the old shop formerly owned by his father, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, Salisbury, where he is now prepared, with a good set of tools, to repair all kinds of

WATCHES & CLOCKS.

He assures all who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in as good a style as at any other shop in this part of the country. All kinds of old Jewelry repaired, and some kinds made. Jobs of every description in his line of business, will be thankfully received, and executed on a short notice. People who reside at a distance, by sending, may depend on having their work as faithfully attended to and returned, as though they were present.....and *only* the old established Salisbury prices charged.

Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1822. '14

State of North-Carolina,

HAYWOOD COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Sessions, A. D. 1822.....Original Attachment levied on household furniture.—Wm. M'Dowell *vs.* Hiram Gray. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, in this case, that the defendant, Hiram Gray, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore *ordered* by court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendant appear at our next county Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the county of Haywood, at the Court-House in Waynesville, on the last Monday in December next, then and there to plead, or demur, or judgment will be entered against him exparte.

Witness, R. LOVE, *Clk. H. C. C.*
6wt33.—Pr. adv. $2.

State of North-Carolina,

HAYWOOD COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Sept. Sessions, 1822: Thomas Green, administrator of Elijah Green, deceased, *vs.* Silas M. Green....Original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therfore *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendant appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be holden for the county of Haywood, at the Court-House in Waynesville, on the last Monday in December next, then and there to plead or demur, or judgment will be entered against him ex parte, and the land condemned accordingly.

Witness, ROBT. LOVE, *Clerk H. C. C.*
Price adv. $2 6wt'29

State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY,

COURT of Equity, September Term, 1822. Ephraim Greenlee *vs.* John Martin, and others; original Bill. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Martin, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *ordered*, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months successively, that the defendant, John Martin, appear at our next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Burke, at the Court-House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him, and be heard ex parte

Test, A. L. ERWIN, *C. & M. E.*
pr. adv. $4. 3mt39

State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the fourth Monday in September, 1822. William A. Erwin, & Co. *vs.* Harrison Turner and others, heirs at law of John Turner....Justices judgment.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the heirs at law of Polly Swarr reside beyond the limits of this state, whereupon ordered by the court, that publication be made three weeks in the Western Carolinian, that unless the said heirs of the said Polly Swarr appear before the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the county aforesaid, to be held at the Court-House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in January next, make themselves parties, and plead to issue or demur, judgment will be entered against them for the plaintiffs' demand, according to scieri facias.

Attest, J. ERWIN, *Clerk.*
3t30.—price adv. $1 25.

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

IN Equity.—October Term, A. D. 1822.—Jacob Keistler, *vs.* the heirs of George Keistler, deceased .....Original Bill of Complaint.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Keistler, one of the heirs named in the bill, does not reside within the limits of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian, that unless the said John Keistler personally appear at the next court of Equity, to be held for the county of Lincoln, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, judgment pro confesso will be taken and plead ex parte as to him. A true copy. 3mt40

Test. JAMES HILL, *C. M. E.*
Price adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Sessions, 1822.—Henry Delamothe, *vs.* Robert Tisdale.....Judicial attachment, levied on three hundred acres of land, joining the land of Brantly Harris, deceased. Ordered, that publication be made for three weeks in the *Western Carolinian*, that the defendant appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court-House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in January next, then and there to plead, or demur, or judgment will be entered against him, according to the plaintiff's demand.

Test. JOHN B. MARTIN, *Clk.*
3t30.—Price adv. $1 25.

Dissolution.

THE co-partnership of *Springs & Dinkins*, existing in Charlotte, N. C. having this day dissolved, by mutual consent, those indebted to the concern are requested to make payment or settlements with either of the co-partners, who are severally authorized to transact any business of the concern. ELI SPRINGS,
ROBT. J. DINKINS.

October 22, 1822.

R. J. Dinkins and Co.

Will continue the business, in a few weeks, in the house lately occupied by Springs & Dinkins; and by the 20th of next month, will commence opening a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hard-ware and Cutlery, just arrived from New-York, Philadelphia, and Charleston; which they will sell low only for cash.

R. J. D. expresses his thanks to the farmers and mechanics of the vicinity of Charlotte for their liberal custom in his fomer business; and he hopes, from his former attention and that which will be paid to the present concern, he will still continue to share their favor. He expects, by the 1st of December, to have completed the opening of a very choice selection of *Dry Goods*; and as the present firm design to sell only for cash, they calculate to sell at short profits. They will keep constantly on hand an assortment of *Iron*, which they will sell very little above the works' price. Also, an assortment of northern made *Leather*. Persons wishing to purchase, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

R. J. DINKINS, & CO.
October 22, 1822.——6wt'30

Groceries, &c. for Sale.

THE subscriber has just received a choice supply of GROCERIES, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, for *cash*. Among them are: Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rum, Rice, Figs, Raisins, Salt; and also, the usual supply of *Confectionaries*. Likewise, pint and half pint Tumblers. THOMAS HOLMES.

June 16, 1822.—106

A REAL

Lancasterian School,

IS now, for the first time, introduced in this county, for both sexes, attended by male and female ushers, under the superintendance of *Alexander Garden*, from the Spratt's Ville Lancasterian School, where he studied this new and expeditious system, with great success, under Mr. Peter Ulrick, who has recently arrived from Philadelphia, with the latest improvements, &c. and possesses certificates of that fact.

The branches taught in his school are such as are comprised in an English education, &c. Parents and Guardians, who may feel disposed to place their children under his care, may depend that nothing on his part shall be wanting to expedite their progress in learning, and to instil moral principles into their minds; and will, he trusts, be able to satisfy every reasonable expectation.

The object of these schools is to lessen the load of human misery; and to better the religious, moral, and social condition of society, by teaching those who attend not only to read and write, &c. but what is infinitely of more moment, the fear of the Lord, veneration for his holy word—for the ordinance of the Lord's house, and a due observance of the Lord's day.

The permanent institutions of this happy country, render it a proper theatre for the display of all the numerous blessings which flow from its general introduction, as this system has done more to civilize the barbarian, enlighten the ignorant, and inculcate the principles of virtue, than any scheme of reformation of human origin ever presented to the world.

The public are earnestly invited to visit the school, every *Friday* afternoon, when they may fully satisfy themselves with the propriety of the system; where seats are prepared for them, and they can enter and retire at pleasure, without interrupting the school. 4wt30

ALEXANDER GARDEN.

Centre, Iredell Co. Nov. 8, 1822.

Application will be made

TO the next General Assembly for a law to lay off a new County in that part of Rowan commonly denominated *The Forks*. Should this be refused, application will then be made for the establishment of separate Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in Rowan—one in the Forks of the Yadkin, and another on the Lexington side of the River.—*Oct.* 14, 1822. '23

Dancing School.

MR. SANSAY respectfully informs the Ladies and gentlemen of Salisbury, that he intends to open a *dancing school*, on the first of November next. On his arrival, he will give particular notice by another advertisement.

Oct. 1, 1822.——'21

Stop the Villain!

I WILL give *one hundred* dollars reward for the detection of a young man by the name of William Moore, and his delivery to me at Jonesboro', Tennessee, or Wilkesboro', N. C. with the money and papers he stole; or $50 for him alone. The said William Moore stole from me, on the 13th October last, $375, together with my pocket book and papers. There were seven 50 dollar bills on the United States Bank, and one $20 bill in Tennessee money. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complexion, black beard, some of his foreteeth rather decayed, is remarkably well made, boasts a good deal on running, and is hard to beat; is fond of spirits, and altogether quite a plausible fellow.

Nov. 2, 1822. 13wt'39 LEROY HALL.

Sheriff's Office,

Salisbury, Oct. 14, 1822.

LETTERS addressed to the Sheriff of Rowan county, on official business, must hereafter be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to, as there are great numbers of letters addressed to me from other counties, &c. I have found it necessary to adopt this course in order to save myself the expense of paying rather an uncomfortable sum in the course of a year, to the sole benefit of other people's pockets.

SAMUEL JONES, *Sheriff.*

AGRICULTURAL.

Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease;
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

HOGS.

Some remarks on the treatment of them and other live stock.

John S. Skinner, Esq.—A correspondent in the last number of the Farmer requests some information and a remedy for a disorder he describes in hogs, attended with sore eyes, eruptions on the skin, shrivelled hairs, &c. I beg leave to offer him and others, a conjecture as to the cause of the disease; having never had any experience respecting it, though I have noticed the sore eyes occasionally, in these animals above forty years ago.

From the statement of the wet seasons and cold weather, it may be reasonably inferred, that the cause of the disorder among these creatures, is the same that occasions so many maladies among their betters of mankind. It is probably exposure to cold and wet, which produces so frequently, similar diseases among ourselves, when poverty or accident exposes us ill clad, and unsheltered. There seems to be a pretty general opinion that all animals, men, or cattle, if they are accustomed to suffer the changes of weather, they are not hurt by them; and therefore they are too commonly left without pity to endure them. But though habit does much, in this case, especially when joined by vigorous exercise, it is not enough. While our feelings loudly teach us, and our reason fully assents to the necessity of shelter, cover and bedding for ourselves, let us not be deaf or blind to what they teach us in others. Some of these stand pretty high in our interests, and shall any be below our sympathy? Listen to the complaints of every animal that is used to express them by sounds. When wet and cold, the dog whines, the cat mews piteously, and every humane person opens a door for them somewhere. If we do not hear the horse and cow, we see them shiver, sometimes almost to our hearing. Their suffering is plain, and the one most a favorite is not only housed, but often, injudiciously clothed. The hog appeals to all our senses; he shivers, his thin hairs are clotted and dripping, he utters loudly his complaints! But he is not a favorite! he is rude and dirty; neither amuses nor renders any daily services: he is destined to slaughter, and suffers unpitied any natural evils that befall all the few days allotted to him by his master. Yet interest has forced most of those, who are wise enough to see it, to provide some cover, some rough bedding, to preserve and render more profitable, these condemned creatures. And this is the remedy I would propose to your correspondent; not to be confined to those only he pens up; but to be extended to any turned loose by erecting a little shed in the edge of the wood, under a hill, siding to the south, or where most convenient for the running herd, who have instinctive sense enough to gather there at night, and in cold weather, if some leaves or litter are thrown under it.

Allow me to mention some strange mistakes, which have often struck me, even in the last measure of life and management with this animal. I have seen a number in a small pen raised from the ground, with a shed at one end and carefully floored with split poles to allow the dirt to pass through. But there was no litter in any part, and the round sides of the poles being uppermost, the creatures could not move without continually slipping, nor stand without difficulty; so that they were afraid to go to the trough, and lived so uneasily that they never got fat with all the corn given them. In other instances, they have been shut up in so small a space, that having as usual rooted some holes in the ground floor, the rains filled them with water as cold as the season, and converted the little area of the pen into one deep and filthy quagmire, through which they had to wade to their feed, and return to their lying place, clogged with the wet clay and nastiness; to creep together and add what heat they had in their bodies to the stinking moisture which rose in streams between them, enough to corrode the eyes and fill the skin with ulcers from head to tail.

Unless a man exercises his reason better, he would do well to trust to that of the hog, who will keep himself dry and warm, if not deprived of the liberty to do so, and fatten faster than in the pens of such masters. J. M.

Baltimore, April 2, 1821.

Desultory.

"Indulgent Parents dear, pray now attend."

The wise man says, "foolishness is bound up in the heart of a child, but the rod of correction shall drive it far from him." Very indulgent parents (I mean those who blind their eyes to the follies of their offspring) should consider that if this correction is not administered at home, their children will not escape it when they go abroad in the world—The discipline which is omitted in the nursery, will be imposed in active life, and too often applied in the penitentiary. I look with an eye of pity on a spoiled child, and with commiseration on its fond parents, sensible that the time will soon come when a father's or a mother's fondness will have no power to absolve its misconduct; when the world with its rigid opinions, will severely reprehend those bad habits, that audacious deportment, that rudeness of language and conduct, which were pardoned or thought pretty in childhood; and by its inexorable laws punish those gross immoralities, the seeds of which have been nurtured by parental indulgence. I commiserate the parents, because I foresee that every improper indulgence—every omission to correct where correction is due, will even to them be severely retributed. The fond parent can spare the rod—can conceal its faults, or can pardon or protect the little culprit; but a father's partiality and commendation of his children, cannot, if they are ill educated, obtain for them the respect of the world; nor can a mother's arm, a mother's entreaties, or a mother's tears, avert the rod of publick justice, should their children practise these things when of age, which have so frequently been passed over as venal in childhood.

Every one remembers Æsop's fable of the young man going to the gallows, who, meeting with a woman in the way, bit off her ear. On being reprimanded by the spectators he replied, "this woman is my mother. When I was a small boy, I stole a knife and carried it to her: if, instead of concealing my crime, she had whipped me severely, and made me return the knife and beg pardon of the owner. I should not now have been going to the gallows." Reflect, parents, what must have been the feelings of *such* a mother!

N. Y. Mechanicks' Gazette.

The following is an extract from a charge lately delivered by the Hon. Wm. Jay, First Judge of the county of Westchester, and published in the Westchester Herald.

"Gentlemen, when we seriously reflect on the declaration made by the Almighty, at that awful moment when the retiring waters of the deluge proclaimed him an holy and avenging God, 'at the hand of every man's brother will I require the life of man;' and when we call to mind the assurance of the Gospel, that the murderer shall not inherit eternal life, we cannot but shudder at the temerity of the duellist, and at the fate which awaits him. I will not comment on the absurdity of seeking reparation for trifling or imaginary evils, at hazard of even life itself. The folly of the duellist is lost in the contemplation of this enormous guilt. But suffer me to remark, that to denominate an act honorable which orignates in the most malignant passions; which equally outrages the precepts of our religion and the laws of our country, and which is generally perpetrated by men of dissolute character, is an abuse of language that can be tolerated only by those whose moral sense is as depraved as that of the duellist himself. The more we reflect on the nature and tendency of this crime, and on the necessary and indeed avowed disregard of moral obligations on the part of those by whom it is committed, the more persuaded shall we be of the prudence of the law in excluding from all offices of

honor, trust or profit, and from all participation in the election of public officers every man, who, by being in any way accessary to a duel, evinces a want of that moral principle without which he cannot surely be entrusted with the rights of citizenship."

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

There is an evil under the sun.—There are many evils under the sun; but the one of which we are about to complain, is the evil of having too much or too little money. If we have too much, it becomes an evil to know how to dispose of it correctly; if we have too little, it is an evil, that in its causes and effects, beggars all description. Money brings the most peaceably inclined minds into a state of collision and warfare; it renders all bodies, corporate and separate, liable to troublesome enquiry, and perplexing explanation, and in many cases to unjust censure; and affords to every controversial spirit, whether of a federalist or republican, monarchist, jacobin, courtier, or cobler, a high sounding pretext, under the sanction of the *pro bono publico* argument, to institute a formal fiscal catechism against all apparent as well as real defaulters. Money is apt to make foes of friends, and friends of foes; it has the power of converting a smile into a frown, and a frown into a smile; it renders the rough places smooth, and the rugged places plain; it causes carriages, carts, drays and wheelbarrows to rattle along East Bay, and upon our other paved streets, especially on vendue days, like bullets shaken together in a tin cannister; and it magically imparts to mercantile gentlemen, a step and bound that is absolutely irresistible—particularly towards and about the *fate deciding hour of* TWO O'CLOCK, as they hasten to the National Branch, the South-Carolina, the State, the Union, and the Planters' and Mechanics' Banks, in all the vigor of trade, and bustle of business. Money also gives to the countenance of every performer in the grand masquerade, the world, a most enchanting pleasantry.

In relation to ourselves, we will only add, that our Money, like "The Muse, the most elegant of inspirations—like Love, the most generous of passions" "Spreads its light wings, and in a moment flies."

The Invention of Printing.—Mr. Jacob Koning, in 1816, received the gold medal of the Academy of Sciences, for an Essay on the invention of Printing, in which he undertook to prove that this art was invented in the city of Haarlem, and in two letters published since, he has maintained that the date of the invention was as early as the year 1422. The Senate of Haarlem thought it due to the honor of the city to examine the subject, and appointed a committee for that purpose, who have published a long report of which they state it to be their opinion that the invention of printing by Lawrence Janszoon Koster, may be certainly stated to have taken place between the years 1420 and 1425.—The committee were also instructed to report, in case the opinion of Mr. Koning was confirmed, in what manner the 400th anniversary may be most properly solemnized. The Senate of Haarlem have approved the report of the committee, and resolved that the celebration shall take place in the year 1823.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

The long lost Treatise of Cicero *de Republica*, fortunately discovered by the Abbe Mai in a Palimpsest MS. of the Ambrosian library at Milan, is now in the press at Rome, and shortly expected to appear. The sheets, as fast as printed, are sent to Paris to M. Villemain, of the Institute, who is engaged in translating it into the French language. The text and translation will be sold by *Marchand*, bookseller, *Rue de Clery* No. 13, and probably will be ready for sale by the time that an order from hence would reach that country. It is presumed that the lovers of ancient literature, will lose no time in procuring that valuable work. It were much to be wished that the first English translation of it should be made in this country.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Steam Land Carriages.—Griffith's Patent Land Carriage, for conveying goods and passengers on our public roads without the aid of horses, will be worked by an engine of a seven horse power, and will transport a load of six tons at an average rate of five miles per hour, which may be varied and increased indefinitely for other carriages. The general introduction of these carriages for all kinds of purposes will constitute a triumph of mechanics never anticipated by our ancestors.—*Liverpool Courier.*

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.

HORRID MURDER.

LITTLE ROCK, (ARKANSAS) SEPT. 10.—A most shocking murder was perpetrated a short time since, near the dividing line between this Territory and the state of Louisiana, on the person of a Mr. *Scamps*, of Natchitoches, by a monster in human shape by the name of *Morrow*. The circumstances of this murder, as briefly related to us, are as follows: Morrow and Scamps were travelling together, the former on foot and the latter on horseback. Having stopped for the purpose of taking refreshment, Morrow watched an opportunity, and knocked out the brains of his companion, and then severed his head from his body. After which he rifled the pockets of the deceased of what money they contained, took a pair of pistols and some wearing apparel also belonging to the deceased, and sat off to make his escape. In his hurry to make his escape, the murderer left a valuable horse belonging to the deceased, together with a pair of saddle-bags containing a considerable amount in money, which is supposed to have been the object of the murder. He left the headless body of his companion lying near the road, where it was shortly after discovered, together with the horse &c. by a party of Indians, who immediately gave the alarm.

Pursuit was promptly made after the murderer, and we are happy to state, that he was overtaken and apprehended in Hampstead county. It is said that his clothes were stained with blood, and that he discovered evident marks of guilt when taken. We understand that the murder was committed within the limits of Louisiana; if so, the murderer will probably be delivered to the authorities of that state, to receive the punishment due for so shocking an offence against the laws of God and man.

DARING ROBBERY.

A most daring robbery was committed in Philadelphia on Thursday evening last about 8 o'clock, at the house of Mrs. Livingston, in Market near Tenth street, evincing a degree of hardihood quite equal to that which is sometimes detailed in English papers. For the credit of Philadelphia it is hoped "that so daring a robbery, committed in a populous part of the town so early in the evening, when the moon shone bright as day, will not go unpunished."

The front door on Market street being open, two men and two women walked boldly in, securing the door behind them, went directly up stairs where the family were sitting in a back room—presented pistols, tied Mrs. Livingston and a servant girl back to back with silk handkerchiefs they brought with them, and tied the arms of Mrs. Livingston's daughter behind her, and while one villain stood guard over them with a horseman's pistol, the other man and women broke open trunks, bureaux, &c. and ransacked the house. After tarrying about half an hour and using threats to extort money and valuables, the robbers secured the family in a back room and departed, taking with them a variety of plunder; among which was a gold watch, encircled by two rows of diamonds—a first quality feather bed with check outer cover—a rich damask bed quilt—a female work bag containing papers and other articles—a purple velvet reticule with guilt clasp; a watch chain; necklaces, and a variety of jewelry—with many other articles, and the keys from the door.—*Alex. Herald.*

Shocking Murder.—It was with mingled sensations of regret and abhorrence, that we learned the following particulars of the assassination of Mr. CORNELIUS M'COY, a respectable citizen of Norfolk county, residing at North-West River Bridge. He was shot by some unknown hand, while riding along the causeway at Poketty, (which divides the counties of Norfolk and Princess Ann) about three o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday last, on his way home from Mr. John Sykes. A quarter of an hour after the report of the gun had been heard, his horse and gig were met, continuing on homewards, by a couple of lads in a cart, who state that the corpse of the deceased was lying in the foot of the gig, and it appeared that he had both strength and presence of mind, after receiving the wound, to lay himself in a secure and easy position, and to place the cushions under him. He had also secured the reins. He was probably but a few steps from the assassin when the bloody deed was done, and the gun appears to have been charged with *three* ounce balls, besides a number of slugs. A ball struck the right side of the deceased, just above the heart, passed through the body and the opposite side of the gig; another ball grazed his back; a slug passed through his hat and grazed his head, and a third ball struck a spoke of one of the wheels of the gig and shivered it to pieces. No evidence tending to a discovery of the perpetrator of this foul and atrocious act was given at the inquest; but it is supposed to have been committed by some of the runaway banditi who infest that neighborhood. Mr. M'COY has left an amiable wife and one child to mourn his cruel and untimely end.

Norfolk Herald, 4th inst.

Among the recent deaths by yellow fever at New-Orleans, our readers may have noticed that of Mrs. Fromentin.—We have since learnt her husband, Hon. ELEGIUS FROMENTIN, formerly a Senator of the United States, and more recently District Judge in Florida, died within twenty-four hours after the death of his lady.—*Nat. Intel.*

A writer in the Richmond Enquirer has entered into a calculation to prove that, if the choice of the next President devolve on the House of Representatives, it may be in the power of 31 members to determine who the man shall be. The following is his estimate, which will be better understood by recollecting that the votes are given by states, New-York having no more weight than Rhode Island, and that a majority of the Representatives of each state decide its vote.

N. Y. American.

There are 24 states—13 a majority.

Now Missouri has	1	R.—*majority*	1
Illinois	1		1
Mississippi	1		1
Delaware	1		1
Alabama	3		2
Rhode Island	2		2
Indiana	3		2
Louisiana	3		2
Vermont	5		3
New-Jersey	6		4
Connecticut	6		4
N. Hampshire	6		4
Maine	7		4
			31

This view of the subject seems to be new to some of our brethren. It is one, however, which has been strongly stated on the floor of Congress, and cannot have failed of its effect, wherever considered with the attention which its importance deserves. It is an unanswerable argument in favor of such measures as may be necessary, at the next or any future election of President and Vice President, to decide the contest without the agency of the House of Representatives.

Nat. Intel.

The White Mountains in New-Hampshire.

A gentleman who lately published, in the Newburyport Herald, an account of an ascent to the summit of these mountains, says that Mount Washington, the highest peak, is the highest land in the United States east of the Mississippi, and that its altitude has been found by the barometer and by geometrical admeasurement to be about 6225 feet above the level of the ocean. It is covered with snow nine months in the year. 1500 feet of the highest region may be considered above the limit of vegetation, having only a very few meagre plants to enliven the scene of barren desolation. Otter peak, the highest summit of the Allegany, is 4000 feet high; Kellington peak, one of the highest of the Green mountains, 3454; and the extreme elevation of the Katskill 3550.

High Style.—A splendid Ball was given at the pine orchard, on the Catskill mountains, on the 18th ult. The ball room was at the height of 2800 feet from the level of the river. The room was beautifully decorated—and the company of course highly elevated. The Recorder says "the ancient solitude of the mountains seemed to have been driven from this her favorite abode, and to have retreated to the higher and denser forests. None thought of sadness—

"Nor made the night
A gloomy vigil, but a festal time,
Merrier than day."

Nothing could be more enlivening than the appearance of this ample green arbor, radiant with life and beauty, resounding with music, and reflecting with its numerous lights the lively and animating gestures of its inmates.

PENNANT.—Among the eccentricities of Mr. Pennant, the tourist, was an inveterate antipathy to a wig, which he could with difficulty suppress at any time; but when reason yielded to wine, he was sure to seize the one nearest him, and throw it into the fire. Dining one day at Chester with an officer who wore a wig, Mr. Pennant became half seas over; a friend that was in company, however, carefully placed himself between Pennant and the officer to prevent mischief, but after much patience, and many a wistful look, Pennant, at last, started up, seized the wig, and threw it on the burning coals. It was in flames in a moment, and so was the officer, who ran to his sword. Down stairs runs Pennant, and the officer after him, through all the streets of Chester; but Pennant from his superior knowledge of topography, escaped. This adventure was afterwards called Pennant's Tour through Chester.—*English paper.*

A Scotch peasant being ridiculed for his bad singing, replied, "It's a far gate atween here and heaven. A' music sounds well i' the distance."

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 26, 1822.

MILTON GAZETTE.

In a former number we concluded our observations under the head of "Loaves and Fishes," with the following remark—"But we are candid to say, that *locality* is not the criterion by which we wish to see offices and honors distributed among us; *merit* is the true one. And in our humble opinion, if the Editor of the Milton Gazette or any of his *friends*, are anxious for preferment, the surest way of success is to *merit* it." In this remark we had no particular allusion; nevertheless it seems to rankle deeply in the sensibilities of the Editor; but whether it has hit himself or *his friends*, we are still unable to say: in either case, it was altogether a chance shot:—and yet,

"How many a word at random spoken,
May sooth, or wound a heart that's broken."

Since, however, the common place expression,—"*merit*,"—and "*his friends*," when considered in connection with "loaves and fishes," seem to awaken so many unpleasant sensations in the bosom of the Editor, we begin to suspect that they apply to some particular circumstances of which we have no knowledge. As to *our friends*, we do not know that any of them are looking to Washington for preferment; if, however, there be any such, we wish them no greater success than what their *merits* will entitle them to. We thank them for the generous patronage they have thus far given to us, and although we cannot precisely say, "that we belong to the people," yet we are a *part* of them, and shall continue to labour in their just cause, whether we receive from the editor of the Gazette, or his friends, co-operation or not.

We are really glad to find that the editor of the Gazette disclaims all "bearing towards the *Radicals*," and that his sentiments of the conduct of that party are pretty much in accordance with our own. It is, indeed, a party composed of a set of worthies, whose object is to "*drive from the service of the country all those whose services were worth preserving.*" Our sentiments of indignation must apply equally to the *movers* behind the curtain as to the puppets that dance before the public. Let it not be for a moment conjectured that this *new* party has any connection with the old ones—No: it is not composed of the choice materials of either, but out of the dregs and refuse of both, men that are sick of the political harmony which has distinguished the present administration and are anxious once again to see the elements of society lashed into strife.

But though the editor of the Gazette seems to think about as favorable of the *Radicals* as we do, yet there is a *salvo* attached, as to their motives,—in respect, we presume, to the feelings of some of *his friends*. As to ourselves, we can only judge of the motives of men from their actions and conduct: and upon these grounds we form our opinion of the *Radicals*, a party that want even spirit or intelligence enough to choose for themselves an *American* name,—but must call themselves after a faction in England.

But, says the Editor of the Gazette in his *salvo*, "And we are free to confess, that there has been in the disbursement of the public money more to impair than to inspire confidence." This is the charge, but the proof has not been so freely offered. Perhaps like Falstaff, the editor "will not condescend to give reasons, even were they as plenty as blackberries." Be that as it may, we are free to say, that we believe in the infallibility of no set of men, and we have no doubt the present administration has committed errors as well as all preceding ones: but we deny, and challenge to prove, that the course and conduct of Mr. Monroe's administration have been such as to "impair the confidence *unanimously* placed in him, by *all the American people*, on two occasions—always excepting the Radicals.

At the close of the war the finances of the government were in a very embarrassed situation. The war itself added to the public debt about 120 millions of dollars. Besides the annual expenses of the government, a large sum was required to pay the interest of the national debt, to carry on the system of fortifications, and the gradual increase of the navy; and yet, after supplying all these demands, we find, from the close of the war to the end of the fiscal year in 1820, that 67 millions of dollars of the public debt was paid off—a larger sum than was paid during the whole period of Mr. Jefferson's administration. To effect this rapid reduction in the public debt, it was not only necessary to diminish the current expenses of the government by bringing things down to the proper scale of a peace establishment, but also to introduce the strictest economy into all the departments of the government. Accordingly, the *Department of State* underwent a thorough investigation, and in some respects, reform; and documents will establish the fact, that never, at any former period of our national existence, were the concerns and duties of that department conducted with less expense, or greater ability, than at this time under the present incumbent.

The *Navy Department* of the government has also undergone great improvements. The navy itself has received the most perfect organization. Our ships are in every clime, and on every sea protecting the rich commerce of our merchants from the depredations of pirates and lawless marauders:—they have also been extensively instrumental in suppressing that vilest of all traffics,—the slave trade. Under the act of Congress passed for that purpose, the *gradual increase* of the navy is going on, and yet the expenses of that establishment have been diminished, and it is susceptible of demonstration that the navy of the country was never before supported with as small a relative expense as at this time.

The *Department of War.*—Here, too, order and economy have been introduced, where before, confusion and improvidence prevailed. When the present incumbent came into office, the *unsettled balances* in that department alone, were about 35 millions of dollars,—they have been reduced to about 5 millions, and the work is still going on. An entire change has taken place in the mode of subsisting the army, the consequence of which is, that a great reduction has been effected in the expenses, and many abuses corrected which constantly occurred under the old system. The expenses of the army proper have been considerably diminished. By the practice of strict economy, since Mr. Calhoun came into office, he has effected a saving upon each man in the army of about 135 dollars. This is fully shown by a report made to the last session of Congress. Many other particulars could be adduced to shew the economy and ability with which these several departments have been administered; but it is not our purpose at this time to enter fully into details.

There is yet *another Department* in the government, upon which it is proper to make a few remarks, lest the editor of the Gazette should accuse us of not going through with the subject—the *Treasury Department*. And here we must say, if we cannot go the full extent of some in *praising*, neither can we go to the full length of others in *censuring*. At the same time that we give into the common sentiment, that Mr. Crawford has fallen short of the expectations entertained of him, yet in candour we must urge, that something can be advanced in exculpation of the charges against him—in mitigation of the blunders and errors he has committed in the duties of his office.

At this time we shall add nothing further upon this branch of the subject,—but there is another part of the column of the Milton paper, claiming a brief notice. In our former remarks, we asked the editor to name one solitary instance where an applicant of superior merits from North Carolina has been set aside in order to make room for one of less merit from some other state. This question the editor of the Gazette very modestly declines answering, from motives of delicacy, but intimates that he *could* point out at least *one* instance—no doubt meaning the case of Mr. Branch. We should feel unwarranted in making use of a single word in connection with Mr. B's name, that could possibly cast the smallest censure upon him, or detract one iota from his merits. We have known him publicly at least as long as the editor of the Gazette, and have as just an esteem for him. But will the editor of the Milton paper say, that Mr. Branch should have been appointed governor of Florida, over the head of *Andrew Jackson?* or is there a man in the Union who had higher claims on that post than Gen. Jackson? Whatever the editor of the Gazette, or his friends, may think on this subject, we believe that the people of North-Carolina will justify the President in the selection he made. Gen. Jackson was appointed Governor of Florida, and during his continuance in that office, he discharged his duties, as he had done on all former occasions, with great promptness, vigor and ability. But the ground of complaint does not stop here. After Gen. Jackson had completely organized the government of Florida, and put all things in order, he resigned his commission, and retired with the gratitude of his country, and the rich honors he had won in her service. The office of Governor of Florida was again vacant—and, among other applicants, were Mr. Branch and Mr. Duval from Kentucky. The case then stood thus before the President,—Mr. Branch was *unknown* to the President, and was only recommended, as we understand, by some 10 or 12 members; Mr. Duval having formerly been an efficient member of Congress, was *known* to the President, and was recommended by some 40 or 50 members. With this view before the President, how was it his duty to act? To appoint Mr. B., and run the risk of his making a good governor?—or to appoint Mr. D., on a certainty that he would fill the post with energy and ability?

We are content to leave the decision to all impartial and intelligent persons, whether they be *our friends* or the *friends* of the editor of the Gazette; but we object to referring it to the *Radicals*, inasmuch as hostility to Gen. Jackson, is one of the principles of that party, from the *Leader* down to the lowest follower.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

A meeting of the delegates, who had previously been elected from the different captain's companies of Burke county, took place on the 8th of November, in Morganton. The number that attended was large and respectable, and evinced the greatest unanimity. After the meeting was organized, Adolphus L. Erwin addressed the members in explanation of the object of the meeting, and pointed out the numerous defects of the Constitution, and the evils under which the people of the west labor, in a very forcible and energetic manner. The following gentlemen appeared as delegates from their respective districts, to wit: *In the upper regiment*: capt. Davis' company—Rev. Richard Bird. Hemphill's—A. Burgen, Dr. John W. Carson. Hawkin's—Berry Burnett and James M'Dowell. Dixon's—Buckhanon—Poor and Neil's not represented. *Middle regiment*: Capt. Britain's—A. L. Erwin and Baker Woodward. Roper's—Solomon Roper, Thos. Walker. Kincaid's—A. Copening, Jacob Forney. Hall's—Col. Dizard. Alexander's—Thomas Parks, Thomas Carlton. Capt. Tate's—Col. William W. Erwin and James Murphy. *Lower regiment*: Captain Lewis's—Col. Hartly and Col. Greenaway. Chambers'—Capt. Chambers and Col. Dixon, absent. M'Call's—Col. Baird and Col. Ballers. Newland's—Wm. Nisbett. Turner's—Col. Newland, absent. The delegation then proceeded to the appointment of a Chairman and Secretary, when James Murphy, Esq. was unanimously appointed Chairman, and Baker Woodward, Esq. Secretary. The delegation then proceeded to adopt the same resolutions as were adopted by the Rowan delegation, with a small difference.

1. *Resolved*, That the delegation appoint a committee of seven delegates, to be called the committee of correspondence, whose duty it shall be forthwith to open a correspondence with all the other counties in favor of calling a Convention, and to endeavor to arrange such measures as they may deem best calculated to accomplish the great object for which we are contending. Whereupon the following committee were appointed: Col. William W. Erwin, James Murphy, Isaac T. Avery, James Erwin, Adolphus L. Erwin, Baker Woodward, and Jonn H. Stowilie.

2. *Resolved*, That each delegate open in his respective district subscription papers, for the purpose of raising a fund to defray the expenses that may be incurred in carrying on their necessary correspondence, in collecting and diffusing information among the people, and in general, to defray whatever expense may be incurred in the progress of the just cause in which we are engaged. *Further*, that the sum so raised be paid over to Baker Woodward, to be by him accounted for at the next meeting of the delegation.

3. *Resolved*, That the delegation recommend to the members from this county to the next General Assembly, to endeavor to concert with the members from other counties, favorable to a convention, some plan, and to agree upon measures for the speedy calling of a convention of the free people of North-Carolina.

4. *Resolved*, That the committee of correspondence shall prepare, by the next meeting of the delegation, a plain and candid expose of the grievances under which the people labor, in consequence of the unequal, unjust, and oppressive operations of the present constitution.

5. *Resolved*, That it is proper and necessary that this delegation should have another meeting of the members on the Tuesday of next January Burke county court, at the Court-House in Morganton, at which time the committee of correspondence will report the progress they have made in the discharge of the important trust reposed in them.

6. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be made known by each delegate to his constituents, and that they also be published in the *Western Carolinian*, which were unanimously adopted, except the first.

7. *Resolved*, That the corresponding committee do invite those delegates, who were not present at this meeting, to attend at the next meeting of the delegation, in whatever way they may deem most proper; further, to invite those companies that were not represented, to elect some persons to represent them in the next meeting of the delegation.

The delegation adjourned to the Tuesday of January court next.

BAKER WOODWARD, *Sec'ry.*

"The Rowan Delegation," says the Wilmington Recorder, "have had their meeting. It is all wind." The sagacious editor has discovered ere this, if it be "wind," that it is very much like what those living on the sea-coast term a 'high wind;' and we need not inform him, who is undoubtedly well acquainted with it's power, of the danger which often accompanies it. It is not strange, however, that one who so often deals in *puffs*, should term the proceedings of the Rowan delegation "all wind;" nothing is more natural. But we would advise the editor, before he writes another '*wind*'-y paragraph, to look nearer *home* for his "*samples*" to illustrate the dense vapors which curl around his pen: his search need not be long, and the "*samples*" will be *fat* to his purpose.

The whole revenue, or impost, of the port of Boston for the current year, will probably, it is stated, exceed five millions of dollars.

The first quarter produced	$ 550,966 11
second	1,746,255 80
third estimated at	1,275,656 00
	3,471,877 91

The venerable Ex-President ADAMS entered his 88th year on the 30th of October, in the enjoyment of good health.—*Nat. Intel.*

Singular Longevity.—Henry Brown, now living in Pennsylvania, was born in January, 1696. His father was a negro, his mother an Indian. He was a slave 70 years, and has been a freeman 58 years. He was a soldier at Ohio, in Braddock's defeat, in 1755, then aged 59 years. He is now in his 125th year; has long straight black hair; walks about, and enjoys tolerably good health. He never married, and begins to think it too late. He wants to die, but is afraid he never shall.

MARRIED,

In this county, on Thursday, the 3d October, by William Barber, Esq. Mr. Alexander Neely, to Miss Margaret Barber.

On Thursday, the 15th inst. by Jacob Krider, Esq. Mr. Samuel Lucky, to Miss Rebecca Neely, daughter of Francis Neely, Esq.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES.

Cotton, 9 to 10; flour, 7; wheat, 1 10 to 1 25; whiskey, 35; peach brandy, 40; apple brandy, 40; corn, 45 to 50; bacon, 13 cents;—molasses, 35 to 40; sugar, brown, 8 to 11 dollars per cwt.—loaf, 19 to 25 cents per lb; coffee, 28 to 30; tea, hyson, 1 15 to 1 25; flax-seed, 1 dol.

CHARLESTON MARKET, Nov. 11.

Cotton—Prices have not varied since our last notice. There has been some activity in Uplands which have brought 11 to 12 cents; the latter price being obtained for fine qualities in square bales. Old crops Uplands sell at 7½ to 10 cents. Freights being low and several vessels forward in loading, added to the high rates of Exchange on England, save Cottons from that extreme depression to which they were expected to fall. Sea Islands very slow at 17 to 22 cents.

Flour—No alteration—no export worth notice—$7½ is the regular price.

Corn—Has experienced a further decline; 80 a 85 cents, have been the prices during the week.

Coffee—Has been tolerably firm and the sales for the week have been considerable. Prices have not altered. Laguira and Rio Janeiro 28 a 29 cents—good Havana 28 a 28½—St. Domingo 25 a 26.

Sugars—Fine qualities are scarce. Quotations are the same as they were in our last. Muscovadoes 9 a 10—Browns 7½ a 8—Whites 11 to 13. The sales for the country have been considerable.

Molasses—Is scarce and 35 cents are asked for some fine Trinidad. It is understood that 34 were offered and refused.

Spirits—Brandy is of slow sale and prices have gone down, it may be had at 135 a 150. Schiedam Gin 95—Anchor do 112—Jamaica Rum 110, and expected to go lower from the imports expected direct. New England 40 a 41. Whiskey 36 cents in hhds. and 37 in bbls. Spirits of all kinds are affected by the uncommon quantities of apple brandy that will be thrown into the market from the great fruit crop grown in every part of the country.

Salt—An importation of 6000 bushels Liverpool has not affected prices. Turks Island brings 70 cents, and Liverpool from 70 to 75.

Iron—Small sales at 4 a 4½ dollars.

Cotton Bagging—Has not declined, but sales are limited at the high prices of 55 cents for 40 inch, and 62 for 42 inch.

Exchange on the north, bills 10 days sight, 2 a 2½ per cent premium.

Dollars 1½ a 2 per cent. premium.

N. Carolina State Bank Bills, 1½ per cent. dis; Georgia do. 2; improving.

Doubloons, 15 50.

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100 Dollars Reward.

ON the seventh day of this month, *Nixon Curry* broke jail in this county and escaped. He was under sentence of death.

Nixon Curry, well known in our courts of justice for his daring villanies, is about 30 years of age, six feet or upwards high, well proportioned and handsome, light hair, of a pleasing countenance, and easy address. He wore a white hat and blue broad cloth coat; but it is expected he will change his dress. He is fond of drink and of cards. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend the said Curry and confine him in any jail in the United States, so that he may be brought to justice. ALLEN GILL,

D. S. of Iredell County, N. Carolina.

Nov. 19, 1822.—3mt41

The Editors of newspapers in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, will perhaps render a benefit to society, by publishing the foregoing in their papers.

WAS committed to the jail of Rowan county, N.C. on the 13th inst. a negro man by the name of *Moses*, aged about 21 years, and is very black; says he was bought of Peterson Goodwin, Dinwiddie county, Va. by William Winns, negro trader, of Georgia. The owner is requested to take him away, or he will be sold for jail fees, &c. according to law. SAM'L. JONES,

Salisbury, Nov. 25, 1822. [3t31] *Sheriff.*

YADKIN NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the stock of all those stockholders who may be in arrears for all or any part of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, or tenth instalments, on the 17th day of December next, that the stock of such delinquents will on that day, be sold at vendue in the town of Salisbury. FREDERICK RANDLE, *Sec'ry.*

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS STORE,

No. 56, Broad Street, CHARLESTON, S.C.

D. PARISH and CO. have received, by late arrivals from Liverpool and New-York,

450 Packages DRY GOODS,

comprising the most extensive assortment they have ever offered, and will be sold by the Package or Piece, *on the most accommodating terms:*

Woollen Goods.

8 bales and cases extra and super West of England CLOTHS
10 do super Yorkshire Cloths
8 do middling do do
10 do low priced do do
2 do super and common assorted Pelisse Cloths
2 cases Austen's extra black and blue Cassimeres
4 do super do do
3 do do fancy mixtures do
4 bales low priced assorted do
10 do assorted Sattinets
2 do do Cassinets
1 case super Valencia Vestings
1 do Toilinet do
1 do super printed Vest Shapes
20 bales 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 London Duffil Blankets
15 do Bristol do do
10 do 3, 3½ and 4 Point do
5 do 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 Rose do
15 do Grundy's and Hutchinson's White Plains
2 do Blue do
2 do Mixt do
2 do 6-4 and 7-4 Fearnoughts
1 do 6-4 twilled Bath Coatings
3 do White Kerseys, (for Negro Clothing)
1 do drab Devonshire Kerseys
5 bales assorted Flannels
1 do white Swanskins
1 do 5-4 and 6-4 Bocking and Drapery Baize
5 do Rhodes', Hind's, Smith's and Bleakley's black Bombazets
2 do do colored do
2 do do do and black figured do
1 do do Printed do
1 do Plaid do
2 cases Tartan Plaids
3 do super Norwich do
3 do Caroline do
2 do Imperial do do
2 do black Bombazeens
5 do 7-4 and 8-4 assorted Cassimere shawls
1 do do do Points
1 do 4-4 Merino shawls and Points
2 do assorted Lambs Wool Hose
2 do do do do half do
2 do women's black, white and colored Worsted Hose.

COTTON GOODS.

20 cases super 7-8 Prints
5 do 9-8 do
5 do middling and common Calicoes
10 do Plate do
2 do super Furniture Chintz
5 do common do Calicoes
10 do 9-8 and 6-4 Cambrics
4 do 9-8, 5-4 and 6-4 Jaconets
1 do do do Mulls
2 do 6-4 Jubilee Cords
2 do do figured Cambrics
2 do do Loom Sewed Muslins
2 do do colored striped do
3 cases 9-8 and 6-4 Book Muslins
1 do do Japanned do
1 do super worked and sewed Muslin Robes
2 do common do do
2 do 9-8 and 5-4 Jaconet Cravats
1 do do colored and figured do
5 do Steam and Power Loom Shirtings
2 do Irish do
30 bales assorted Waltham Cottons
5 do common Brown Sheetings
5 cases American Plaids
2 do do Stripes
5 do blue, blue and white and stripe Derries
2 bales Cotton Ticks
1 do super English do
2 cases Furniture Dimities
2 do Garment do
2 do Cambric do
2 do black and colored Sarsnet Cambrics
1 do 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 Marseilles Quilts
1 do Beaverteens
3 do Madras Handkerchiefs
2 do blue Romal do
2 do do twilled do
2 do Turkey Red do
2 do Printed Pocket do
2 cases Chintz Shawls
3 do 7-4 and 8-4 Imitation do
2 do 5-4 Manchester Ginghams
3 do super light do
1 do Imitation Caroline Plaids
4 do men's and women's white Cotton Hose
2 do girl's do do
4 do Cotton and Worsted Braces
3 do Holt's and Orell's 3 cord Cotton Balls
1 do colored and black Tabby Velvet
1 do Cotton Ferrets.

LINEN GOODS.

6 cases 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
2 do Long Lawns
2 do 3-4 Irish Diaper
2 do 6-4 and 10-4 Table do
2 do white and brown Platillas
2 do Brown Linens
3 bales Russia Sheetings
5 do Scotch do
3 do Duck
4 do Droghedas
4 cases assorted Patent Threads
1 do do Nun's do
2 do super plain and twilled Tapes
2 do common do
2 do Linen Cambrics
1 do do do Handkerchiefs

SILK GOODS.

3 cases Black Sinchews
3 do do Sarsnets
1 do Plaid do
1 do super black Satins
3 do colored black Nankin Crapes
5 do do do Canton do
3 do figured do do
3 do assorted Nankin Crape Dresses
5 do do 4-4 and 7-4 do do Shawls
5 do do do Mantles
5 do black Canton Handkerchiefs
3 do Chow Chow do
4 do super Choppas
1 do do Bandanas
1 do plaid and figured fancy Handkerchiefs
1 do do do Gauze do
2 do black Italian Crapes
1 do green, pink and white Florence
1 do black and white figured Satins
1 do black Silk Velvet
2 do No. 6 and 16 and 7 and 22 rich figured Ribbons, new patterns
1 do assorted plaid do
2 do plain and figured Taffeta and Satin do
1 do Velvet do
1 do black and colored Galloons
1 trunk English Silk Hose
1 case black French do do
2 cases black and white Silk Gloves
2 trunks black, blue and assorted Italian Sewing Silks
5 cases do do India do
2 do assorted Silk Twist

SUNDRIES.

2 cases men's Dog-Skin Gloves
1 do do colored Buckskin do
1 do do Beaver do
2 do Habit, Beaver and Kid do
2 do do do do lined do
2 do super and common gilt Coat and Vest Buttons
1 do assorted Pearl do
1 do large and side Shell Combs
6 do pound, pack and box Pins
2 do Silk Umbrellas
1 do Cotton do

October 30. 6wt34

Examination.

THE second semi-annual examination of the *Pleasant Retreat Academy*, under the direction of the Rev. John Mushat and Mr. Nathaniel N. Smith, commenced on Monday, the 11th of the present instant, and closed on the succeeding Wednesday.

The trustees are again, from a sense of the duty they owe to the teachers, to the public and themselves, obliged to express their high satisfaction in relation to the accuracy and progress of the students. Not to find one individual among a number of students, amounting to about eighty, who did not afford satisfactory evidence of the care and ability of the instructers and of the improvement of the students themselves, was calculated to excite a pleasure and present prospects more easily conceived than described. This, and the good order of the students, show in a clear point of view the happy effects that result from the combined operation of talents and faithfulness in those to whom the education of youth is entrusted.

The exercises of the academy will again commence on the first of January next, under the direction of the same gentlemen who have conducted it during the last year. Boarding, including fire wood, lodging, washing and candles, can be had at the usual price of $7 50 per month.

To accommodate parents and guardians, who live more southwardly, and whose patronage has been liberal, there will be but one vacation in the year, which will commence about the middle of November; although the term of teaching will be considered as divided into two sessions, the first commencing in January, and the second in the month of June.

D. REINHARDT, *Secretary.*

Lincolnton, Nov. 16, 1822.—3t31.

THE subscriber having agreed with Gen. Gray, Wm. Hogan, Esq. and other gentlemen of their neighborhood, to teach a School, for one year, at a stated salary, with the privilege of taking in eight pupils on his own account, would be thankful to any gentlemen, who may wish to have their sons or wards educated in the Latin or Greek language, for their patronage. The price of tuition will be $18 per annum. Board may be had at $52. The Seminary will commence about the second Monday in December. 3wt31p

L. EVANS.

Randolph County, Nov. 17, 1822.

Statesville, Iredell County, N. C.

AGREEABLY to an order from the court of Equity, I shall proceed to sell on Thursday, the ninth of January next, at the Court-House in Statesville, that valuable plantation lying on Hunting creek, of which the late William Martin died possessed, containing, by estimation, seven hundred and twelve acres. On said farm there is now in cultivation about one hundred acres of first quality bottom land, also a considerable quantity of upland. There is a good dwelling, with other convenient out-houses. This valuable piece of property will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years, payable in three annual intsalments, to bear interest from the expiration of the first year,—the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, payable to the subscriber.

JOHN N. HART, *Coms.*

6wt'34p

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, living in the state of N. Carolina, Lincoln county, on or about the 20th of October last, a *Red Roan Horse*, about fifteen hands high, black mane and tail, with a small scar on the back part of the pastern of the hind leg between the joint and the hough—thirty years old last spring. A reward of twenty-five dollars will be given for the horse, and fifty dollars for the thief and horse.

3wt31p JOSEPH KINDRICK.

State of North-Carolina,

ASHE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1822. William Zachary, *vs.* John Edwards and Stokes Edwards.....Original attachment—Wm. Edwards summoned as Garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are inhabitants of another state: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the *Western Carolinian* for three months, that the defendants appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Ashe, at the Court-House in Jefferson, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered.

I, David Earnest, Clerk of the Superior Court aforesaid, do certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the records of said court.

Test. D. EARNEST, *Clk.*

September 19, 1822.—t41p

Watch & Clock Repairing

and SILVER-SMITHING.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his customers and the citizens in general, in Salisbury and its vicinity, that he still continues his business two doors east of his former stand, where he assures the public that his utmost endeavors shall not be wanting to accommodate those who may please to favor him with their custom.

Watches, Jewelry, and Silver-Ware, constantly kept for sale. CURTIS WILKINSON.

Nov. 12, 1822. t33

N.B. Those who have accounts of long standing, are requested to settle them without delay. C. W.

Almanacs, for 1823,

BY the dozen, or single one, for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian, Salisbury.

IN THE PRESS

OF

Messrs. Joseph Gales & Son, Raleigh:

AND

SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED,

THE NORTH-CAROLINA REGISTER

AND

United States' Calender.

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1823,

Being the 47th of the Independence of the United States:

Compiled from Authentic Documents:

BY THE REV. COLIN M'IVER.

THIS Work, besides an accurate Calender with the usual astronomical calculations, will contain the names of the several officers who conduct the State Government, either in a legislative, executive, or judicial capacity; the names of all the magistrates and subordinate officers of the several counties in the state; the names of the several incorporated companies and voluntary associations for useful, beneficent, and pious purposes, which exist within the state, with lists of the principal officers employed in conducting the affairs of these institutions; a list of the Post-offices in the state, with the names of the several Post-masters; and a great variety of other matter, both of a civil and ecclesiastical nature, relating to this state, and to the United States, a reference to which must prove a considerable convenience to all our citizens. The work will be completed by the time fixed for the meeting of the legislature; and should it meet with suitable patronage from the public, a similar work may in future be annually expected.

October 27, 1822. 1w

Confectionary Store.

WILLIAM CURTIUS respectfully informs the inhabitants of Salisbury and vicinity, that he has again commenced business at his old stand, where he will constantly keep for sale all kinds of CONFECTIONARY,

CORDIALS,

TOYS, &c.

He will soon be prepared to do different kinds of *Baking*, and will keep Cakes, &c. for sale.

He hopes, by faithfully serving his customers, to receive that generous patronage which the citizens of Salisbury formerly extended to him.

Salisbury, Nov. 18, 1822. 3wt'30

Book Store....Removed.

WILLIAM P. BASON'S

BOOK and Stationary Store is removed to the new white house, nearly opposite his former stand, 308 King-street, where he continues to keep, (as usual) books and stationary of every description. By late arrivals from the north he has considerably augmented his former stock of *Books* in Divinity, Sacred History, Surgery, Anatomy, Chemistry, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Natural History, Architecture, Agriculture, Mathematics, Music, and the Arts and Sciences. Dictionaries, Grammars, History, Biography, and Antiquity; Law, Methaphysics, and Ethics; Novels, Romances, and Poetry; the Drama, Criticism, Voyages, Travels, and Geography; Latin, Greek, and English School Books; as well as writing and letter Paper,—and Blank Books, such as Ledgers, Day Books, Court Records, &c.; Ink powders, Lead pencils, Slates, Globes, &c.

He has also, on consignment, a quantity of the best manufactured Snuffs and Havana Segars.

Merchants, and others, are requested to call, or forward orders, as they may depend upon a constant supply.

Charleston, Oct. 1, 1822. 4wt'29

Merchants' Hotel,

Sign of the Rising Sun, corner of Society & King Streets, CHARLESTON, S. C.

CHARLES H. MIOTT, is happy to inform his friends, and the public generally, that there have been considerable improvements and conveniences added to the above establishment, through the past year. The bar is now opened, at which will be kept every variety of refreshments; his table will be furnished with the best the market offers. The fire-proof stables that have been built exclusively for the use of the house, (and on the opposite side of the street) will be attended by attentive Ostlers.

In fact, every thing will be done to render the situation of the Traveller comfortable.

☞ The Columbia and Augusta Stage offices are kept at this house.

Charleston, Oct. 1, 1822. 6wt'31

MANSION HOTEL,

IN SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY

James Huie.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, is now fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment, furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers. The most approved servants have been selected, with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation for business is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; attached to which there is a Dry Good and Book Store. To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

JAMES HUIE.

October 7, 1822.——'22

Money Lost.

THE mail carrier lost, somewhere on the road between Salisbury and Lincolnton, a parcel of money, all Salisbury Corporation bills, $14, which was wrapped up in a piece of white paper, with the sum marked on the outside. Whoever will give information of the money, at either Salisbury or Lincolnton, or at any place on the road, shall be rewarded for their trouble.

JOHN GRASTY.

Nov. 12, 1822. 2t

Military Executions,

FOR sergeants of militia, of an approved form, are kept for sale at the *Carolinian* Office.

The Muse! whate'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....SCOTT

BALLAD.

A dew-drop hung on the cheeks of a rose,
Fast by a bower,
Where at sun sets hour,
The young sylph, Beauty, sought repose.

Lovely as nature the flower looked at even,
And the pure pearl wan,
That trembled thereon,
Had just been instilled from Heaven.

An angel of light, on some errand above,
By accident strayed
Where the innocent maid
Lay dreaming—her dreams were of love.

Soft, soft to her wild-flower pillow he stole;
Her bosom of snow,
Now lifted, now low—
Spoke the visions that warmed her soul.

Then he plucked the rose, and diffused its fine dye
O'er her cheek so bright,
And bade the mild light
Be henceforth the herald of tender joy.

"And thou, little gem, be still trembling near,
For if hint of our heaven,
To mortals be given,
'Tis beauty's blush set with love's tear."

HOME.

'Tis worth an age of wandering to return
The souls that still can feel, and the hearts that burn;
We have not bent the chasten'd brow in vain,
To hear the whisper, "Thou art mine again!"
To see in eyes we love the tear-drop swell,
With more of feeling than the lip could tell.
The weary pilgrim's wish—the exile's prayer,
Breathe of their home—that they may wander there,
And like the sun when summer days are past,
Sink into rest, their calmest hours their last,
Heave the death sigh where those around will weep,
And sleep forever where their fathers sleep.

Religious.

CHARACTER OF CHRIST.

"He sets an example," says bishop Newcombe, "of the most perfect piety to God, and of the most extensive benevolence and the most tender compassion to men. He does not merely exhibit a life of strict justice but of overflowing benignity. His temperance has not the dark shade of austerity; his meekness does not degenerate into apathy; his humility is signal, amidst a splendour of qualities more than human; his fortitude is eminent and exemplary in enduring the most formidable external evils, and the sharpest actual sufferings. His patience is invincible; his resignation entire and absolute. Truth and sincerity shine throughout his whole conduct. Though of heavenly descent, he shews obedience and affection to his earthly parents; he approves, loves, and attaches himself to amiable qualities in the human race; he respects authority, religious and civil; and he evinces regard for his country, by promoting its most essential good in a painful ministry dedicated to its service, by deploring its calamities, and by laying down his life for its benefit. Every one of his eminent virtues is regulated by consummate prudence; and both wins the love of his friends, and extorts the approbation and wonder of his enemies. Never was a character at the same time so commanding and natural, so resplendent and pleasing, so amiable and venerable. There is a peculiar contrast in it between an awful greatness, dignity and majesty, and the most conciliating loveliness, tenderness and softness. He now converses with prophets, law-givers and angels; and the next instant he meekly endures the dullness of his disciples, and the blasphemies and rage of the multitude.—He now calls himself greater than Solomon; one who can command legions of angels; the giver of life to whomsoever he pleaseth; the Son of God, who shall sit on his glorious throne to judge the world. At other times we find him embracing young children; not lifting up his voice in the streets, not breaking the bruised reed, nor quenching the smoking flax; calling his disciples not servants, but friends and brethren, and comforting them with an exuberant and parental affection. Let us pause an instant, and fill our minds with the idea of one who knew all things, heavenly and earthly; searched and laid open the inmost recesses of the heart; rectified every prejudice, and removed every mistake of a moral and religious kind; by a word exercised a sovereignty over all nature, penetrated the hidden events of futurity, gave promises of admission into a happy immortality, had the keys of life and death, claimed an union with the Father; and yet was pious, mild, gentle, humble, affable, social, benevolent, friendly and affectionate. Such a character is fairer than the morning star. Each separate virtue is made stronger by opposition and contrast: and the union of so many virtues forms a brightness which fitly represents the glory of that God 'who inhabiteth light inaccessible.'"

"Here," as an elegant writer observes, "every grace that can recommend religion, and every virtue that can adorn humanity, are so blended, as to excite our admiration, and engage our love. In abstaining from licentious pleasures, he was equally free from ostentatious singularity and churlish sullenness. When he complied with the established ceremonies of his countrymen, that compliance was not accompanied by any marks of bigotry or superstition: when he opposed their rooted prepossessions, his opposition was perfectly exempt from the captious petulence of a controversialist, and the undistinguished zeal of an innovator. His courage was active in encountering the dangers to which he was exposed, and passive under the aggravated calamities which the malice of his foes heaped upon him: his fortitude was remote from every appearance of rashness, and his patience was equally exempt from abject pusillanimity: he was firm without obstinacy, and humble without meanness. Though possessed of the most unbounded power, we behold him living continually in a state of voluntary humiliation and poverty; we see him daily exposed to almost every species of want and distress; afflicted without a comforter, persecuted without a protector; and wandering about, according to his own pathetic complaint, because *he had not where to lay his head.* Though regardless of the pleasures and sometimes destitute of the comforts of life, he never provokes our disgust by the sournness of the misanthrope, or our contempt by the inactivity of the recluse. His attention to the welfare of mankind was evidenced not only by his salutary injunctious, but by his readiness to embrace every opportunity of relieving their distress, and administering to their wants. In every period and circumstance of his life, we behold dignity and elevation blended with love and pity; something, which though it awakens our admiration, yet attracts our confidence. We see power; but it is a power which is rather our security than our dread; a power softened with tenderness, and soothing while it awes. With all the gentleness of a meek and lowly mind, we behold an heroic firmness, which no terrors could shake, and no opposition could restrain. In the private scenes of life, and in the public occupations of his ministry; whether the object of admiration or ridicule, of love, or of persecution; whether welcomed with hosannas, or insulted with anathemas, we still see him pursuing with unwearied constancy the same end, and preserving the same integrity of life and manners."

[BY REQUEST.]

DYING CONFESSION

Of *Thomas Davis*, who was executed at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, on Friday, the 11th of October, 1822, for counterfeiting—written partly by himself.—[*Concluded.*

The next business of the kind that I was engaged in, was on the United States' Bank and branches, and in attempting to pass them, was arrested and sent to prison, where I remained about 60 days, but from carelessness of the jailor and guards, I made my escape into Virginia, about the Flour Gap, where I remained three or four months. From thence I went to Pittsburgh, (Pa.) and from thence down the Ohio, below the falls. There I engraved a $10 plate on the old mother Bank of the United States, and made a quantity of those bills and took on down the river, trading with them as far as Natchez—in the year 1799 and 1800. From Natchez I returned to Bayou Pierre, and there engaged in engraving plates on the United States' Bank, Notes of $50 and $100. After completing these plates, and striking a quantity, I went to New-Orleans, and there passed them. From New-Orleans I returned to Bayou Pierre.—From there I went to New Madrid, on the Mississippi, and there traded a considerable amount of the notes.—From there I went to Cape Girardeau, and there made a considerable purchase of goods, and from there went to the Falls of the Ohio, and about 25 miles below there, I cut plates of $50 and $30 on the United States' Bank, though there were no such notes as $30 on that bank, but the people in that section of the country did not know any better. After striking a considerable quantity, myself and another man took a considerable quantity to the state of Ohio, and went as far as Chillicothe. He there met with a man he had bought some goods of at New Madrid, who told him the money he got of him was crossed at the Bank. I then paid him in the $50 and $30 notes I had made—they were examined and pronounced good. I paid him at the same time 200 crowns, as I did not like to pass any more of those notes at that time. From Chillicothe I returned below the falls of Ohio, (1801,) and in 1802 went with one of my confidants into North-Carolina, and was there arrested, (a reward of $500 being offered by the Marshal of Georgia,) and was carried to Augusta and put in jail, and thence to Savannah, where I was discharged—no bill being found by the Grand Jury. I then returned to N. Carolina, in Rutherford county, where I engaged in cutting plates on the Branch Bank of the U. States, of $100 and $50, and prepared the different materials to complete said notes, to the amount of 50 or 60 thousand dollars. From thence I went with an associate to the state of Virginia, with a considerable quantity of these Bills, and it was at that time that some other person had counterfeited the same Bills in Virginia, and could not succeed well. From there I went to Kentucky, and descended the Ohio and Mississippi to Natchez, but could not prosper well in getting off these notes. From Natchez I went to N. Carolina again, in Rutherford county, and staid six months. There was then a considerable stir about the counterfeit money, and I left there and went to Kentucky, Livingston county; but when I left N. Carolina at the time the alarm was given, I had $1500 in my pocket, which I hid in a stable loft, and directed a friend in Kentucky where to find it, who went and brought the money to me. I then started from Livingston county, and went near the Falls of Ohio, to get pay for some horses I had left there. From thence I went by water, with some men up to Wheeling in the state of Virginia, and passed some of those Bills I made in North-Carolina, on the U. S. Bank, and then returned back below the Falls of the Ohio:—from there I returned to Livingston county. I then came on and took water on the Tennessee river, and descended the Mississippi and to the Bayou Teche, and across to the Attacapas country, and put off some notes:—they were carried to the Bank at New-Orleans, and condemned. The man I let have the notes was arrested, and told who he got the notes from, and I was then arrested and carried to New Orleans, and the man appearing state's evidence, I was tried, convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment during life. I there remained *twenty-six months* in jail, and was then pardoned by the Governor. This was in 1806 and 1807. After my liberation, I proceeded to Natchez, and from there, (in 1809) to Kentucky, and there made a quantity of $10 notes on the U. States' Bank, and then started with two other men, but we shortly separated, and I descended the Ohio river as low as the Chickasaw Bluffs on the Mississippi. Remained there a short time, and went to Natchez. I was there apprehended, with two others, for counterfeit money, and confined in jail about nine months, and discharged for want of sufficient evidence, and the charter of the Bank. I remained some time in Natchez, and worked at my trade (the watch making.) From there I went to Bayou Pierre, and there cut a $50 plate on the United States' Branch Bank, and made about $40,000, when I and another man started in the night, and my horse broke from where he was tied and lost my saddlebags, with all the money I had in my possession. I found my horse, and we proceeded on to the state of Tennessee, to White county. From White I went to Lawrence county, and there engraved a $50 plate on the U. States Bank; a three dollar plate on the Cape Fear Bank, of North Carolina, and a $50 plate on Norfolk, Virginia—fictitious; I struck notes on all those plates to a considerable amount, and then started to the state of Georgia; and in Franklin county, engraved a $20 plate on Elkton Bank, Maryland; a $50 plate on the Bank of Hudson, New-York—fictitious—and a $5 plate on the Bank of Pennsylvania, and made a large quantity of notes on all those Banks. I and another man then started to Powell's Valley, Tenn. and traded off some of the notes. From there I went near Pendleton, S. Carolina, in the Cherokee Nation. Shortly after I arrived there, I was taken up in Pendleton and committed to jail, (in 1813 or 14) and not sufficient evidence appearing, I was discharged by the court. I then remained in Pendleton some time, and continued to trade the Bills on Elkton, and the $20 and $5 on the Bank of Pennsylvania, and while I was there, cut a plate on the Bank of Pennsylvania, of $50—fictitious—a considerable amount of notes struck: cut $5 on the State Bank of S. Carolina, and struck $50,000 or upwards, and then started, with another man, to the state of Georgia, and there a man wanted some money, and I let him have some, with a five dollar note on the State Bank of South Carolina. Information was given that the money came from me. I was arrested, and a considerable quantity of bad money being found in my possession, I was committed to jail, and confined about eleven months.—I was then tried and convicted, but the judgment of the court was not passed, and in about two months after, I broke jail and made my escape. I then went to Rutherford, in North Carolina,—where I was concealed in the woods about four months, and engaged in making notes on the various Banks of the states. I then left there and went into the state of Virginia, Patrick county, where I was apprehended and carried before a Justice of the Peace. I told the Justice they could not get proof against me, and that if he would discharge me, I would pay him. I gave him *ten dollars* and he discharged me, and gave me up all the money I had, supposed to be counterfeit, I then proceeded on to Ash county, N. Carolina, where I staid but a few days.—From there I returned to Tennessee, Jackson county, where I made some trades, and then went to Lawrence county. There I cut plates on the Potomac Bank of Alexandria, $50—fictitious—also, $2 on the State Bank of North-Carolina; and $10 on the Bank of N. York—fictitious—struck a considerable quantity—made the paper, &c. This was in 1818. I was then taken up on suspicion, and committed to jail, but discharged. I then went into the Chickasaw Nation, where I cut plates of $2 on the Bank of Nashville; $2 on the Franklin Bank of Tennessee, and struck notes—5000 or 6000 dollars. From there I went to Madison (Ala.) where I staid one year and worked at the repairing of watches, &c. Several persons being apprehended in Madison, I got alarmed and left the country, and went again into the Chickasaw Nation, (1820) and remained but a short time, till I went on the waters of Canoe creek, and down the Coosa river; thence, late in the summer of 1821, to the cave in Tuscaloosa county, and commenced cutting the Post Notes of $100. The $2 plate on the Planters Bank was brought there—I did not like the engraving, and cut it anew. I did not cut the $10 plate on the Nashville Bank, found at the cave; but there was about 10 or 12 thousand dollars of the notes struck there, as were also a quantity of two and one dollar notes on the same Bank.

I have been about thirty-eight years engaged in counterfeiting, during which time I suppose I have made from 600,000 to 1,000,000 of dollars. I was arrested about the 27th of May last, at the Cave, on the information of *Smith Randall*, an old traitor. My race is now run—the world can now see what a wretched life I have spent. Oh! ye youths of my country! let this be a caution to you: always pursue the paths of virtue and honesty. Take warning from the public example of my wretched fate. I have lived a vicious life, and found but little pleasure therein. I have now no hope on this side the grave; but pray to God in his infinite wisdom, to have mercy on my soul.....Adieu to the world.

Tuscaloosa Prison, October 8, 1822.

NEW VOCABULARY.

Age, an infirmity nobody owns.—*At Home*, the domestic amusement of three hundred visitors in a small room to yawn at each other. *Bore*, every thing one dislikes. It also means any person talking of religion.—*Buying*, ordering goods without purpose of paying.—*Conscience*, something to swear by.—*Common Sense*, a vulgar quality.—*Coachman*, a gentleman or accomplished nobleman.—*Chariot*, a vehicle for one's servants, the dickey being the seat for the ladies, and the coachbox for the gentlemen.—*Charity*, a golden ticket to Catalani or any other favorite performer.—*Debt*, a necessary evil.—*Duty*, doing as other people do.—*Dress*, half naked.—*Decency*, keeping up an appearance.—*Economy*, obsolete.—*Fortune*, the *summum bonum*.—*Fashion*, the *Je ne scai quoi* of excellence.—*Friend*, meaning not known.—*Husband*, a person to pay your debts.—*Home*, every one's house but your own.—*Hospitality*, obsolete.—*Honour*, standing fire well.—*Highly accomplished*, reading music at sight, painting flowers for the border of a screen and a talent for guessing charades.—*Love*, meaning not known, now that the ossification of the heart has become a fashionable disease; but the world is still to be found in novels and romances.—*Matrimony*, a bargain.—*Morality*, a troublesome interruption to pleasure.—*Music*, execution.—*Modest*, sheepish.—*Morning*, from noon to sun-set.—*Nonsense*, polite conversation.—*New*, delightful.—*Not at Home*, sitting in your drawing-room.—*Prudence*, parsimony.—*Pay*, only applied to visits.—*Prodigality*, generosity.—*Spirit*, contempt of decorum and morality.—*Style*, splendid extravagance.—*Time*, only regarded in music.—*Truth*, meaning uncertain.—*Vice*, any fault in horses and servants.—*Wicked*, irresistibly agreeable.—*World*, the circle of fashionable people when in town.

The seventy-third number of the Edinburgh Review (says the National Gazette) vigorously attacks the "Constitutional Association," formed in London, for the prosecution of offences committed by the Press. It is stated in the Review, that "the friends of the Association have not only upon no occasion evinced the slightest disposition to put the law in force against the most scandalous violations of it on the side of the Ministers, but that many of its supporters, and especially among the clergy of the Established Church, are known to be, by their patronage at least, the encouragers of the slanderous portion of the Press." This general account is given of the Association:

"The agents of ministers, their warmest supporters both in Church and State, openly established and patronized a system of personal slander, by means of the periodical press, which they made the vehicle of private defamation and obscene ribaldry—in a degree wholly unmatched by the utmost licentiousness of the most impure times, while men of a more reputable description associated themselves for the avowed purpose of prosecuting whatever they might deem libels against the government—that is to say, political writings in support of doctrines and measures displeasing to the existing ministry."

The Reviewer asserts that, during the discussions which took place after the Manchester outrage, from circumstances which subsequently came to light, that some of the spies were connected with the worst of the publications which openly recommended rebellion, mutiny, and assassination.

"We fear," say the Reviewers, "the nature of our libel law is such as to render conviction, in any given case, highly improbable. No man can tell what is, or what is not a libel. The definition given of the offence by Mr. Bentham is hardly an exaggeration—*Any thing which any body at any time may be pleased to dislike, for any reason.* It should not be forgotten that, among the members of the Association, are reckoned about forty Bishops and Peers of Parliament. But, can any thing be more alarming than that men, who know they are the judges in the last resort, of all causes, should become systematically the prosecutors of public offences?"

In the same number of the Review the following language is held respecting personages whom the ministerial writers have always represented as the great benefactors & ornaments of the British empire:

"The spirit of the late Mr. Perceval was bitter, as his mind was narrow; he judged like a bigot, and he felt like one. His Attorney General, too, was a man as virulent in his disposition, as contracted in his views."

"In Mr. O'Meara's work, in answer to Mr. O'Meara's remark, that Lord Wellington never intended to quit the field of Waterloo alive, had he been defeated, Napoleon observes, 'he could not have done so.' His good opinion, however, of our commander, is confined entirely to his military talents; *he joins in the universal opinion, that, in all other respects, there are few more ordinary personages.*

"Lord Castlereagh used to speak of Napoleon with a sort of mild indifference and contempt, as if he were naming some invalid officer, whose superannuation pension had accidentally come into question. But habit soon made the name familiar with our great statesman; and he appeared latterly to pronounce it with a conscious superiority of station, power, and importance in the world, which was sufficiently amusing to the spectator who looks no further than the present times, but indescribably laughable to any one who reflects that the day will, ere long, come when Lord Castlereagh's name will only be rescued from the oblivion to which all the other smooth-spoken inmates of Downing-street and Whitehall are hastening, by his accidental connexion with the latter events of Bonaparte's life."